

Education



Education

<u>Original Appropriations</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>Annual % Chg</u>	<u>Total % Chg</u>
<u>By Department or Division</u>				
Public School Support	\$756.0	\$1,648.2	8.1%	118.0%
Agricultural Research & Ext.	24.3	32.7	3.0%	34.3%
College and Universities	235.7	399.0	5.4%	69.3%
Community Colleges	12.3	23.9	6.9%	94.9%
Deaf & Blind, School for the	6.1	8.4	3.3%	38.4%
State Board of Education	1.1	19.9	33.0%	1,637.1%
Health Education Programs	5.9	10.1	5.5%	70.8%
Historical Society	2.4	5.4	8.4%	123.3%
Library, State	3.2	4.5	3.3%	38.0%
Professional-Tech. Ed.	38.8	60.2	4.5%	55.0%
Public Broadcasting Sys.	2.3	4.2	6.3%	84.4%
Special Programs	5.4	12.5	8.8%	131.9%
Superintend. of Public Instr.	87.8	26.1	(11.4%)	(70.2%)
Vocational Rehabilitation	14.0	24.7	5.9%	76.9%
Total	\$1,195.4	\$2,279.9	6.7%	90.7%

By Fund Source

General	\$978.0	\$1,797.7	6.3%	83.8%
Dedicated	114.4	212.8	6.4%	85.9%
Federal	102.9	269.4	10.1%	161.7%
Total	\$1,195.4	\$2,279.9	6.7%	90.7%

Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Add Due to Rounding

- ◆ Figures in the table above are influenced by the shifting of \$154 million in federal K-12 pass-through funds from the budget of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the budget for Public Schools in FY 2004. Without this shift, the Public Schools 10-year percent change would be 97.6%. The Superintendent of Public Instruction's increase would have been 106.8%, driven predominantly by these increases in federal pass-through funds.
- ◆ The figures in the table above are also influenced by two rounds of property tax replacement. The first brought Gov. Batt's 1996 replacement of one-fourth of the School Maintenance & Operations (M&O) Levy into the Public Schools budget in FY99. The second occurred when Gov. Risch called the 2006 Legislature into special session to replace the remaining 0.3%. Without these M&O shifts, the Public Schools 10-Year percentage change would have been 62.9%. If the federal funds shift is also taken into account, the 10-Year percentage change would be 39.0%.

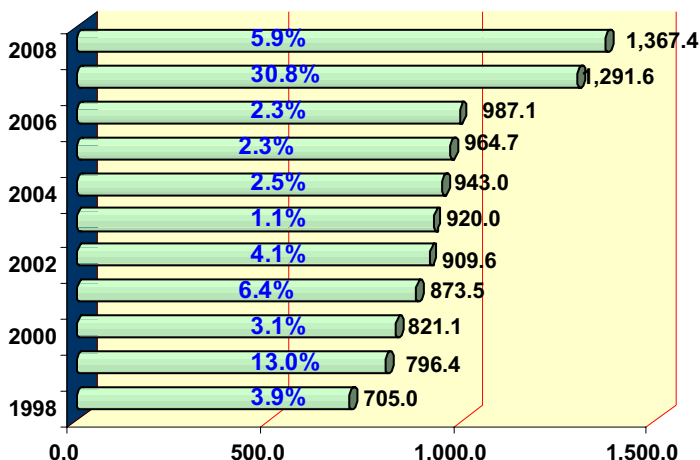
Public Schools (K-12)

Original Appropriated Operating Budget	FY 1998	FY 2008	Annual % Change	Total % Change
By Program				
Public Schools	\$756.0	\$1,648.2	8.1%	118.0%
General	\$705.0	\$1,367.4	6.8%	94.0%
Dedicated/Other	\$51.0	\$65.8	2.6%	29.0%
Federal	-	\$215.0	-	-
Total	\$756.0	\$1,648.2	5.6%	118.0%

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Excludes Prof.-Tech. Educ. and Driver's Training funds. The \$250.6 million appropriated by HB1 in the August 2006 special session is included in the FY2007 figures.

Source: Annual Legislative Fiscal Reports, Legislative Services Office.

Total General Fund Appropriations to Public Schools in Millions of Dollars



Note: Blue percentage is percentage change from the previous year. FY1999 and FY2007 appropriations include \$54.7 million and \$250.6 million in property tax replacement, respectively. Without these changes, the percentage increases for these years would have been 5.2% and 5.5%, respectively.

Source: Annual Legislative Fiscal Reports, Legislative Services Office

Local School District Certified Personnel

86% of the 17,000+ certificated personnel employed by Idaho school districts are teachers.

	FY 1997 FTP	FY 2007 FTP	Annual % Change	Total % Change
District Administration	331.9	385.2	1.5%	16.1%
School Administration	675.9	730.0	0.8%	8.0%
Student Services	1,142.6	1,301.1	1.3%	13.9%
Instructional Services	13,076.9	14,770.1	1.2%	12.9%
TOTAL	15,227.2	17,186.4	1.2%	12.9%
Student Enrollment	245,242	267,533	0.9%	9.1%

Source: SDE Annual Statistical Reports.

FY 2006 School District Profiles

Nearly 262,000 students were enrolled in Idaho's K-12 public school system in FY 2006.

<u>Size of District</u>	<u>No. of Districts</u>	<u>Student Enroll.</u>	<u>Student Teacher Ratio</u>	<u>Expend. Per Enrollee*</u>
Over 5,000 students	13	142,953	18.8	\$6,514
2,500 to 4,999 students	13	47,995	18.1	\$6,563
1,000 to 2,499 students	27	39,999	17.1	\$7,001
500 to 999 students	19	12,791	15.8	\$7,675
Less than 500 students	42	10,166	12.7	\$9,439
Charter Schools	24	8,003	25.9	\$5,288
Statewide Total	138	261,907	18.0	\$6,416

* FY2006 is the most current year for which expenditure data is available.

Expenditures do not include capital assets or debt principal.

Source: SDE's 2005-2006 Annual Statistical Report and 2005-2006 Annual Financial Summary

Public School Funding Formula

- ◆ **Support Units** - An integral part of the funding formula calculations is based on average daily attendance (ADA) according to the size of the schools and category of students. For example: In a district with 300 or more elementary students, each support unit is equal to 21.5 ADA. In a district with 100 elementary students, each support unit is equal to 16 ADA. In a district with 750 or more secondary students, each support unit is equal to 18.5 ADA. In a district with 250 secondary students, each support unit is equal to 13.5 ADA. The difference between the large and small districts is commonly referred to as the "sparsity factor". (Section 33-1002, subsection 6, Idaho Code).

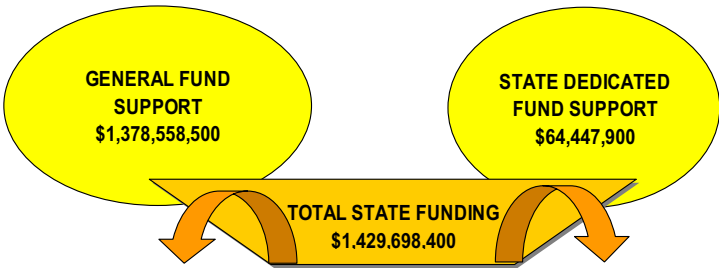
- ◆ **Salary-Based Apportionment** – The salary-based apportionment segment of the public schools' appropriation makes up 68% of the appropriated state funds. When applicable benefits are included, the total state funding involved in this area is over 80%.

The salary-based apportionment is computed using the number of support units in a district multiplied by a staff allowance (equal to 1.1 for instructional positions; 0.075 for administrative; and, 0.375 for classified support staff) multiplied by a base salary (\$24,623 for instructional; \$35,816 for administrative; and \$19,783 for classified) multiplied by a district average experience and education index for the instructional and administrative areas. The experience and education index is computed according to a statutory table of years of service and level of education. Benefit costs for PERSI and FICA are computed on the total apportionment. (Sections 33-1004 through 33-1004F, Idaho Code.)

- ◆ **Transportation Program** - The costs of transporting pupils to and from school includes maintenance, operation and depreciation of vehicles, insurance, salaries and benefits of drivers, and other costs such as for contracted operations. The transportation support program is based on transporting pupils one and one-half miles or more unless approved by the state board of education. The state's share of the transportation costs is 85% of allowable costs for the preceding year (Section 33-1006, Idaho Code). The 2003 Legislature made several changes in this area, which will take place beginning in FY 2005. The most important of these changes is designed to encourage school districts with transportation costs that are significantly higher than the state average to bring expenditures more into line with other districts. Districts with costs above a certain level will not receive state reimbursement for those additional costs.

Idaho Public School Fund Flow

(FY 2008 Operational Support - Excludes Bond and Plant Facility Funds)



\$1,012,263,900 in Statutory Distributions to School Districts:

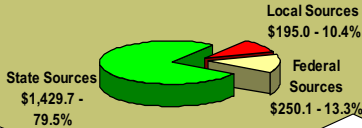
Transportation - \$67,032,300
 Border Contacts - \$1,000,000
 Exceptl. Contracts/Tuition Equiv. - \$6,075,000
 Program Adjustments - \$480,000
 Salary-based Apportionment - \$774,788,600
 Teacher Incentive Awards - \$166,100
 State-paid Personnel Benefits - \$139,771,900
 Early Retirement Payouts - \$4,750,000
 Bond Levy Equalization - \$11,200,000
 Safe and Drug Free Schools - \$7,000,000

\$80,917,600 Earmarked Distributions to School Districts:

Technology - \$9,800,000
 Idaho Reading Initiative - \$2,800,000
 Limited English Proficiency - \$6,040,000
 HS Redesign (Gifted & Talented - \$1,000,000
 HS Redesign (IDLA) - \$2,800,000
 School Facilities (Lottery) - \$19,122,600
 School Facilities Maintenance Match - \$2,300,000
 Classroom Supplies - \$5,180,000
 Textbook Allowance - \$9,950,000
 ISAT Remediation - \$5,000,000
 Math Initiative - \$350,000
 Ag Replacement Phase-Out - \$3,017,000
 School Safety Study - \$150,000
 Rural School Initiative - \$100,000
 Professional-Technical Education - \$11,194,700
 Driver's Education Funds - \$2,113.300

Support Unit Distribution @ \$349,824,900
 " District Discretionary Funding"
 Base Support Amount - \$345,699,900
 Safe Environment (Statutory) - \$4,125,000

Total Estimated Operating Budget for 114 Idaho Public School Districts (plus Charters) - \$1,874,761,244



Federal Funds - \$250,062,844

Dept. of Education - \$215,000,000
 Federal Forest - \$6,247,000
 Impact Aid - \$23,938,644 Prof. Tech. Ed. - \$4,877,200

Local Property Taxes \$195,000,000

Budget Highlights from the 2007 Legislative Session

- ◆ General Fund appropriation for public schools increased by 5.9% for FY 2008, from \$1.29 billion to \$1.37 billion. The total appropriation increased by 8.3%, from \$1.52 billion to \$1.64 billion. Other highlights include:
- ◆ S1234 & S1235 increased the base salaries for administrators and classified staff by 3 percent and increased the minimum teacher salary, from \$30,000 to \$31,000.
- ◆ S1234 amended Idaho Code to provide for a more rapid distribution of appropriated state dollars to public schools, in turn, resulting in approximately \$6.75 million in additional statewide interest earnings for public schools.
- ◆ S1234 also amended Idaho Code to increase the maximum amount of annual growth in any individual public charter school, from 20 support units to 30.
- ◆ S1235 provided the \$5.18 million requested by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for classroom supplies, which equals approximately \$350 per teacher, and \$500,000 for training teachers to offer additional advanced placement (AP) courses.
- ◆ S1236 provided \$9.95 million for textbook purchases.
- ◆ S1236 revised the process for school districts to seek waivers from the pupil transportation funding cap for specific "hardship" bus runs.
- ◆ S1237 provided an appropriation of \$5 million to help provide remedial instruction for students who fail to achieve proficiency in the Idaho Standards Achievement Test (ISAT).
- ◆ S1237 provided \$350,000 in one-time money to develop a Math Initiative.
- ◆ S1238 provided an inflationary increase of 1.81% for the replacement of school buildings.

Statewide Certified Staff Salaries for Idaho School Districts

Average total teacher pay in Idaho is over \$42,500 per year.

	FY 1997 Avg Total Salary	FY 2007 Avg Total Salary	Annual % Change	Total % Change	FY97 FTE	FY07 FTE
--	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------	-------------	-------------

District Administration

Superintendent	67,067	86,598	2.6%	29.1%	97.8	115.0
Assistant Superintendent	70,848	98,896	3.4%	39.6%	16.6	16.5
Director	52,919	71,386	3.0%	34.9%	117.0	146.5
Supervisor / Coordinator	50,293	67,867	3.0%	34.9%	100.5	107.3
Average	57,189	76,125	2.9%	33.1%	331.9	385.2

Administration

Elementary Principals	53,552	70,913	2.8%	32.4%	289.2	294.4
Secondary Principals	55,628	73,069	2.8%	31.4%	210.9	226.7
Assistant Principals	51,061	67,588	2.8%	32.4%	171.7	208.9
Average	53,567	70,631	2.8%	31.9%	671.8	730.0

Services

Education Media Gen.	35,592	49,204	3.3%	38.2%	189.4	164.0
Counselors	37,560	49,194	2.7%	31.0%	558.5	593.3
Psychologists	40,275	51,169	2.4%	27.0%	116.1	139.3
School Nurses	30,861	43,176	3.4%	39.9%	67.0	109.0
Social Workers	36,970	49,431	2.9%	33.7%	36.5	55.8
Speech Therap. & Audiolog.	35,491	47,783	3.0%	34.6%	158.0	196.9
Average	36,801	48,683	2.8%	32.3%	1125.5	1258.2

Services

Elementary Teachers	32,092	42,866	2.9%	33.6%	6702.3	7690.4
Secondary Teachers	33,286	42,462	2.5%	27.6%	6374.6	7079.6
Average	32,674	42,672	2.7%	30.6%	13076.9	14770.1

Source: Analysis of SDE Annual Statistical Reports.

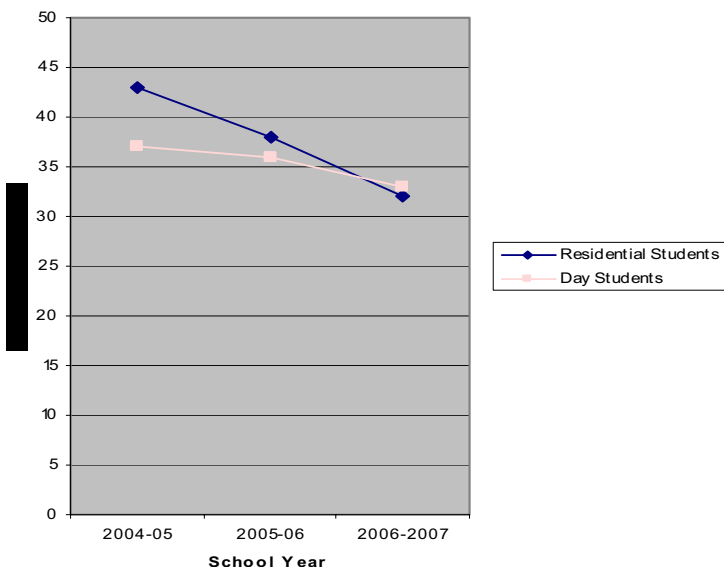
Idaho School for the Deaf and the Blind

Enrollment at the Idaho School for the Deaf and the Blind (ISDB) Gooding Campus has experienced a steady decline over the past decade. The chart below shows this continued trend during the last three school years. The average number of students attending ISDB during the 2006-2007 school year was 65 students. This included 32 residential students who stay overnight on campus and 33 “day” students who are bused to and from the school daily.

As campus enrollment has declined the educational cost per student has increased. The cost per *residential* student increased from \$81,964 during the 2004-2005 school year to \$91,357 during the 2005-2006 school year. The cost per *day* student increased from \$59,062 during the 2004-2005 school year to \$64,410 during the 2005-2006 school year.

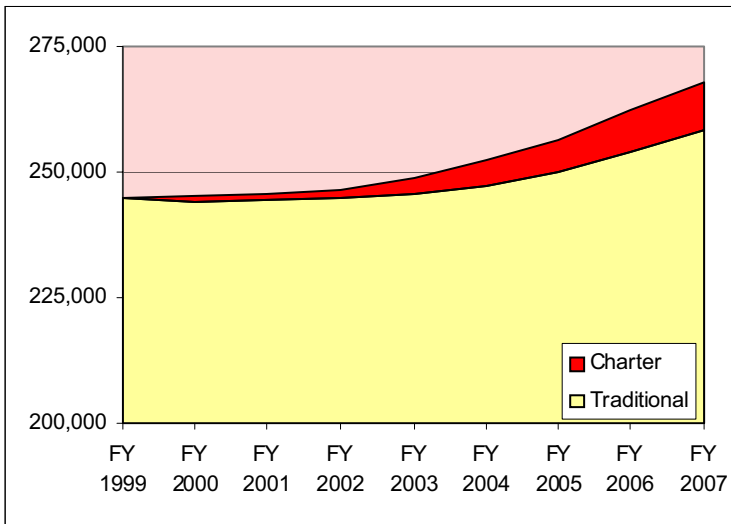
Note: During 2006-2007 school year, ISDB reduced six positions on campus that were moved to the outreach program. However, a cost per student analysis was not available in time for the publication of this booklet, but it should be available by late Fall 2007.

ISDB Average Student Enrollment, by School Year



Source: Office of Performance Evaluations, Report 07-05F

Traditional Public & Public Charter Schools



Source: SDE's Annual Statistical Report

Key 2004 Charter School Legislation

- ◆ **SB 1443** - This legislation dealt with funding issues associated with virtual charter schools. The legislation provided that such schools will be assigned no higher than the median attendance divisor for FY04 and FY05, for the purposes of determining support units, and no higher than the second highest divisor for FY06 and FY07. Such schools will receive their actual divisor for FY08 and forward.

The legislation further provided that such schools will be eligible, beginning in FY06, to receive the state's customary 85% transportation match for the cost of transporting the education program to the child (similar to the traditional cost of transporting the child to the education program). Costs eligible for reimbursement include internet access, electronic and computer equipment, toll-free telephone service, the mileage costs of teachers and staff conducting home visits, and any regular transportation costs that may be claimed by a school district (such as educational field trips). Such schools will still be subject to the same funding limitations that require costs to be within a certain percentage of the statewide average for transportation services.

Higher Education
College & Universities
Student Enrollment

Fall Academic Enrollment

Full-Time Equivalent	1996	2006	Annual %Chg	Total %Chg
Boise State University	9,755	13,060	3.0%	33.9%
Idaho State University	8,354	8,605	0.3%	3.0%
University of Idaho	9,167	10,252	1.1%	11.8%
Lewis-Clark State College	1,899	2,158	1.3%	13.6%
Average	7,294	8,519	1.6%	16.8%

Fall Academic Enrollment

Headcount (full & part time)	1996	2006	Annual %Chg	Total %Chg
Boise State University	14,414	17,933	2.2%	24.4%
Idaho State University	10,903	11,484	0.5%	5.3%
University of Idaho	11,133	11,739	0.5%	5.4%
Lewis-Clark State College	2,418	2,645	0.9%	9.4%
Average	9,717	10,950	1.2%	12.7%

Fall 2006 Academic Enrollment

Full-Time Equivalent	Lower Div.	Upper Div.	Grad.	Prof.
Boise State University	8,824	3,396	840	-
Idaho State University	5,059	2,180	1,081	285
University of Idaho	5,214	3,602	1,102	334
Lewis-Clark State College	1,333	825	-	-
Average	5,108	2,501	756	155

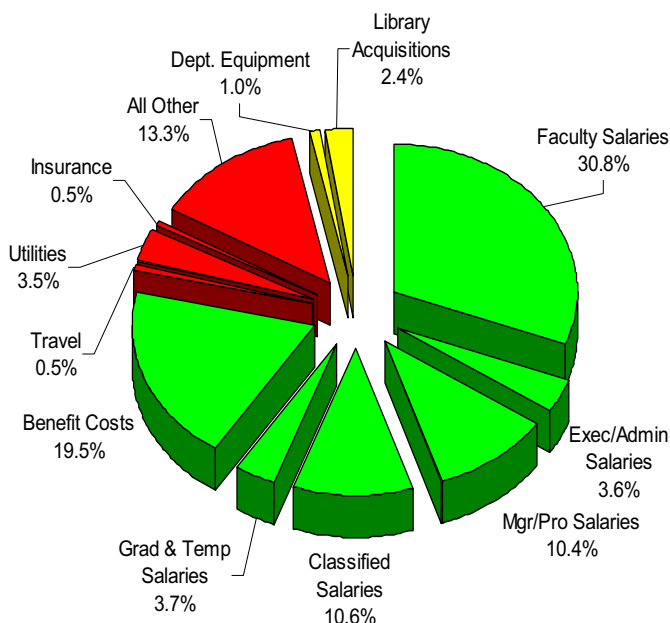
Higher Education
College & Universities Operating Budgets
Appropriated Funds Only

One Year Comparative Operating Budget By Campus	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>\$ Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
BSU	\$118.7M	\$125.7M	\$7.0M	5.9%
ISU	\$101.4M	\$106.1M	\$4.7M	4.6%
UI	\$133.0M	\$139.7M	\$6.6M	5.0%
LCSC	\$21.0M	\$22.8M	\$1.9M	8.9%
Systemwide	\$3.1M	\$4.7M	\$1.6M	50.1%
TOTAL	\$377.3M	\$399.0M	\$21.8M	5.8%

Ten Year Comparative Operating Budget By Campus	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
BSU	\$68.7M	\$125.7M	6.2%	83.1%
ISU	\$60.8M	\$106.1M	5.7%	74.5%
UI	\$88.9M	\$139.7M	4.6%	57.1%
LCSC	\$13.4M	\$22.8M	5.5%	70.3%
Systemwide	\$3.9M	\$4.7M	1.8%	19.1%
TOTAL	\$235.7M	\$399.0M	5.4%	69.3%

Ten Year Comparative By Fund Source	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
<u>Original Approp.</u>				
General Fund	\$178.6M	\$264.2M	4.0%	47.9%
Endowment Funds	\$9.6M	\$7.9M	-2.0%	-18.1%
Total State Support	\$188.2M	\$272.1M	3.8%	44.6%
Student Fees	\$47.5M	\$126.9M	10.3%	167.3%
TOTAL	\$235.7M	\$399.0M	5.4%	69.3%

Higher Education
College & Universities
FY 2008 Appropriated Funding
by Personnel, Operating & Capital Expenditures

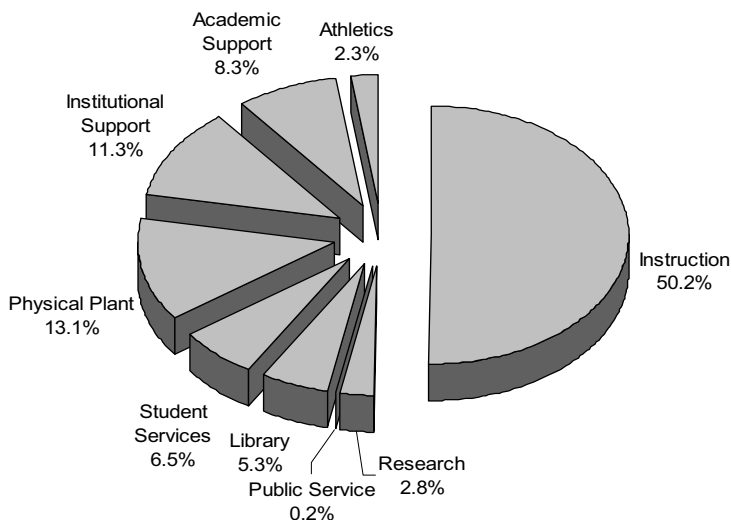


Personnel costs will consume 78.7% of the \$396 million distributed to the 4-year institutions. Of the \$309 million spent on employee compensation, the largest portion goes to faculty salaries and the next biggest slice goes to benefit costs for all employees.

Operating expenses account for 17.9% of the higher ed appropriation. Of the \$70.3 million spent on consumables, \$13.7 million (19.4%) will be spent on utilities, \$2.1 million (3%) will be spent on insurance and \$2.1 million (3%) will be spent on travel.

Capital Outlay totals 3.4% of the appropriation or \$13.5 million. Library acquisitions account for almost three-quarters of the durable goods purchased by the institutions.

Higher Education
College & Universities
Use of FY 2007 Appropriated Funding
by Functional Classification



Instruction: academic and professional-technical credit and non-credit courses including faculty.

Research: individual and/or project research, institutes and research centers.

Student Services: financial aid, counseling and career guidance, student health services, student newspapers, student organizations, intramural athletics, cultural events, etc.

Physical Plant: services and maintenance related to facilities and grounds.

Public Service: cooperative extension, conferences, institutes, radio & television, reference bureaus, consulting, etc.

Institutional Support: governing board, planning, programming, legal, fiscal, personnel, logistical, fund raising, investment, etc.

Academic Support: academic administration, computing services, libraries, museums, galleries, audio-visual services, etc.

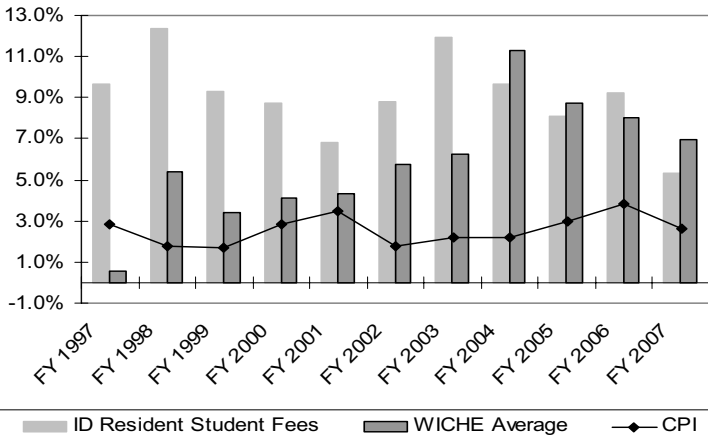
Athletics: administration, marketing and student participation in inter-collegiate men's and women's athletics.

Higher Education College & Universities Student Fees

In FY2007, student fees at Idaho universities were 88.4% of the WICHE state average (\$4,729), while student fees at LCSC was 94.2% of the WICHE state average (\$4,136). Among WICHE state universities Wyoming was the least expensive at 74.3% of average (\$3,515), with Washington the most expensive at 124.4% (\$5,884).

Annual Undergraduate Full-Time Student Fees	FY 1998	FY 2008	Annual %Chg	Total %Chg
Resident				
Boise State University	\$ 1,974	\$ 4,410	8.4%	123.4%
Idaho State University	\$ 1,984	\$ 4,400	8.3%	121.8%
University of Idaho	\$ 1,942	\$ 4,410	8.5%	127.1%
Lewis-Clark State College	\$ 1,868	\$ 4,092	8.2%	119.1%
Idaho Average	\$ 1,942	\$ 4,328	8.3%	122.9%
Non-Resident				
Boise State University	\$ 7,854	\$ 12,577	4.8%	60.1%
Idaho State University	\$ 7,964	\$ 13,084	5.1%	64.3%
University of Idaho	\$ 7,742	\$ 14,490	6.5%	87.2%
Lewis-Clark State College	\$ 6,830	\$ 11,382	5.2%	66.6%
Idaho Average	\$ 7,598	\$ 12,883	5.4%	69.6%

Percent Change Comparison



*The Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education member states are Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Higher Education
College & Universities
Net Assets Balances (June 30, 2006)

Net Assets	BSU	ISU	UI	LCSC	Total
Invested in capital assets	\$142.5M	\$91.3M	\$179.3M	\$19.6M	\$432.7M
Restricted - expendable	\$18.3M	\$14.6M	\$38.7M	\$1.4M	\$73.1M
Restricted - nonexpendable			\$84.7M		\$84.7M
<i>Unrestricted (detail below)</i>	<i>\$61.2M</i>	<i>\$31.1M</i>	<i>\$43.3M</i>	<i>\$7.4M</i>	<i>\$143.M</i>
Total Net Assets	\$222.1M	\$137.M	\$346.M	\$28.4M	\$733.4M
Unrestricted Net Assets Detail:					
Debt Service Reserve	\$5.4M	\$9.3M	\$5.9M	\$1.9M	\$22.6M
Dept. Fund Balances ¹	\$29.7M	\$18.6M	\$21.M	\$3.6M	\$72.9M
Library Acquisitions ²	\$.M	\$.3M	\$1.7M	\$.1M	\$2.1M
Cap. Projects, M&O, etc. ³	\$24.1M	\$1.5M	\$13.1M	\$1.5M	\$40.3M
Unreserved Funds	\$2.M	\$1.4M	\$1.5M	\$.3M	\$5.2M
Total Unrestricted Net Assets	\$61.2M	\$31.1M	\$43.3M	\$7.4M	\$143.M

¹ Department Fund Balances are derived from operations for such areas as Auxiliaries, Academic and Service Departments, Research, and Professional/Technical Education. These funds are held to be used in their respective departments, but can and have been used for any purpose at the discretion of the institution.

² These funds are used to assist in the acquisition and replacement of library materials and to stay abreast of technology changes in the way the library is accessed and used. These funds can and have been used for any purpose at the discretion of the institution.

³ These funds are reserved for capital projects, ongoing maintenance, facility repair and replacement, and start-up costs related to strategic mission. These funds can and have been used for any purpose at the discretion of the institution.

Definitions

Invested in Capital Assets: an institution's total investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding debt obligations related to those capital assets. To the extent debt has been incurred but not yet expended for capital assets, such amounts are not included.

Restricted - expendable: resources in which an institution is legally or contractually obligated to spend resources in accordance with restrictions imposed by external third parties.

Restricted - nonexpendable: endowment and similar type funds in which donors or other outside sources have stipulated, as a condition of the gift instrument, that the principal is to be maintained inviolate and in perpetuity, and invested for the purpose of producing present and future income, which may either be expended or added to principal.

Unrestricted: revenue derived from student fees, state appropriations, and sales and services of educational departments. This also includes auxiliary enterprises, which are substantially self-supporting activities that provide services for students, faculty and staff. Not all source of revenues noted above are necessarily present in the unrestricted balance (e.g. state General Funds are spent in the fiscal year appropriated and not carried over into the following fiscal year).

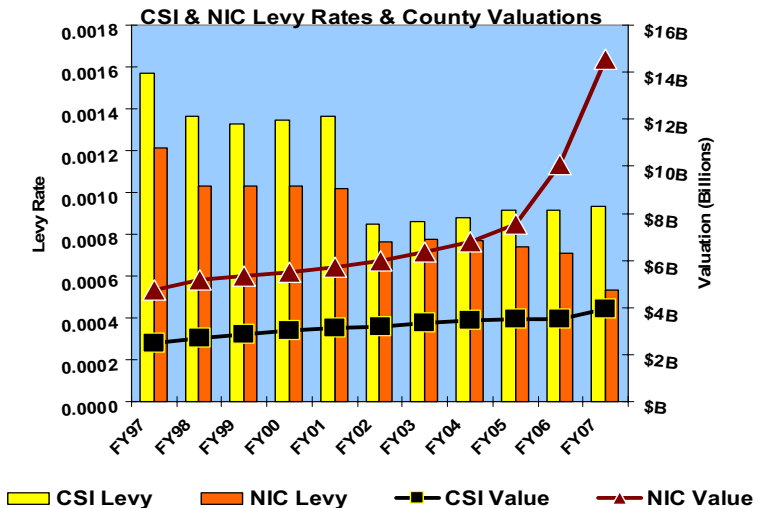
Higher Education Community Colleges Funding

Operating Budgets	FY 1998	FY 2008	Annual % Chg	Total % Chg
CSI	\$15.1M	\$26.4M	5.8%	75.5%
NIC	\$16.9M	\$30.8M	6.2%	83.0%
Total	\$31.9M	\$57.3M	6.0%	79.5%

Operating Budgets by Fund Source (FY 2008)*

	CSI	NIC	TOTAL
General Funds	\$12.65M	\$10.93M	\$23.59M
Liquor Funds	\$150.K	\$150.K	\$300.K
Property Taxes	\$4.01M	\$8.99M	\$12.99M
Tuition & Fees	\$6.94M	\$8.05M	\$14.99M
County Tuition	\$1.4M	\$.74M	\$2.14M
Miscellaneous	\$1.29M	\$1.98M	\$3.28M
Total	\$26.45M	\$30.84M	\$57.28M

* This does not reflect the total operating budgets for the community colleges, as there are other non-appropriated funds such as auxiliary enterprises and grants & contracts which are not included.



Note: CSI & NIC each received \$500,000 in FY 1998 and \$1.6 million in FY 2002 in additional General Funds to provide property tax relief.

Higher Education
Community College
Student Enrollment & Fees

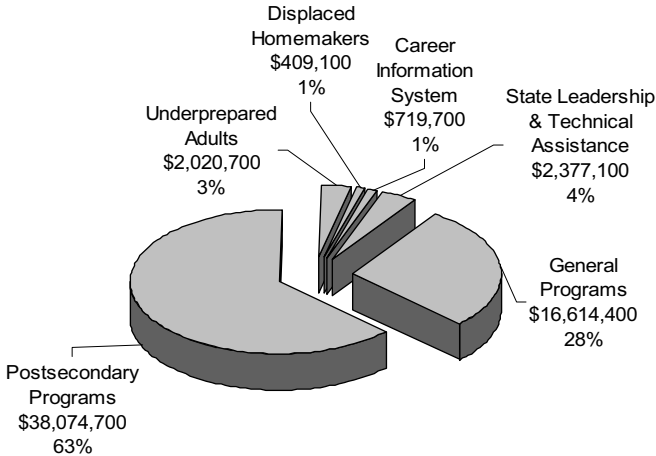
Fall Academic Enrollment			Annual	Total
<u>Full-Time Equivalent</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>%Chg</u>	<u>%Chg</u>
College of Southern Idaho	2,290	3,009	2.8%	31.4%
North Idaho College	2,350	2,830	1.9%	20.4%
Total	4,640	5,839		

Fall Academic Enrollment			Annual	Total
<u>Headcount (full & part time)</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>%Chg</u>	<u>%Chg</u>
College of Southern Idaho	3,531	5,590	4.7%	58.3%
North Idaho College	3,222	4,085	2.4%	26.8%
Total	6,753	9,675		

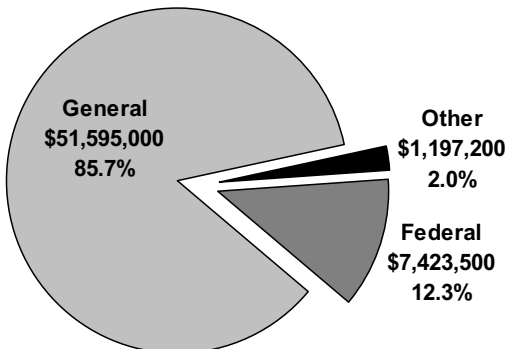
Annual Resident			Annual	Total
<u>Full-Time Student Fees</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>%Chg</u>	<u>%Chg</u>
College of Southern Idaho	1,150	2,100	6.2%	82.6%
North Idaho College	1,024	2,110	7.5%	106.1%
Average	1,087	2,105	6.8%	93.7%

Professional-Technical Education

Nearly two out of every three dollars appropriated for Professional-Technical Education goes to Idaho's six technical colleges (at BSU, ISU, LCSC, CSI, NIC and EITC). That amount totals \$38 million.



FY 2008 Appropriation By Fund Source



Professional-Technical Education

Total	5,564	8,595	4.4%
<i>Average</i>	927	1,433	4.4%

Postsecondary Programs

Allocation of Appropriations

Technical Colleges	FY 2007	FY 2008	Total %Chg
Boise State University	\$7.11M	\$7.21M	1.4%
College of Southern Idaho	\$5.84M	\$6.01M	1.0%
E. Idaho Tech. College	\$5.83M	\$6.31M	2.7%
Idaho State University	\$10.07M	\$10.17M	1.0%
Lewis-Clark State College	\$3.94M	\$4.01M	8.3%
North Idaho College	\$4.25M	\$4.36M	1.7%

Postsecondary Enrollment

Year-End			Annual	Total
Full-Time Equivalent	FY 1997	FY 2007	% Chg	% Chg
Boise State University	807	707	-1.3%	-12.4%
College of Southern Idaho	589	826	3.4%	40.2%
E. Idaho Tech. College	348	576	5.2%	65.5%
Idaho State University	1,147	929	-2.1%	-19.0%
Lewis-Clark State College	422	386	-0.9%	-8.5%
North Idaho College	328	384	1.6%	17.1%
Total	3,641	3,808	0.4%	4.6%
<i>Average</i>	607	635	0.4%	4.6%

Year-End			Annual	Total
Headcount (full & part time)	FY 1997	FY 2007	% Chg	% Chg
Boise State University	1,095	1,296	1.7%	18.4%
College of Southern Idaho	1,166	2,829	9.3%	142.6%
E. Idaho Tech. College	601	1,568	10.1%	160.9%
Idaho State University	1,571	1,636	0.4%	4.1%
Lewis-Clark State College	677	660	-0.3%	-2.5%
North Idaho College	454	606	2.9%	33.5%
Total	5,564	8,595	4.4%	54.5%
<i>Average</i>	927	1,433	4.4%	54.5%

Source: Division of Professional-Technical Education

